-AI入门级算法-

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原创

CentOS7上安装并配置KVM,以及通过KVM安装CentOS系统



2018-03-07 17:18:08 98672人阅读 4人评论

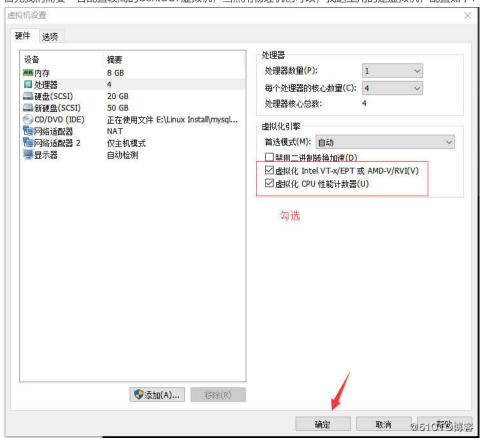
笔记内容: CentOS7上安装并配置KVM,以及通过KVM安装CentOS系统

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Centos7上安装KVM

首先我们需要一台配置较高的CentOS7虚拟机, 当然用物理机也可以, 我这里用的是虚拟机, 配置如下:





硬盘需要新增一个,其中的新硬盘用于在KVM里安装操作系统时需要用到,内存的大小最好有4个G,最低2个G,因为我这里物理机的内存有16G所以就给分了8G。具体的需要根据你物理机的配置进行分配,CPU的核心最少要给2个。

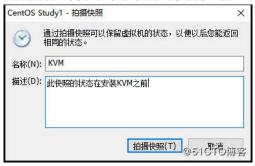
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然后最好做一个快照,中途出现什么问题方便重置:



进入到系统后,关闭iptables或者firewalld,关闭selinux。并且检查cpu参数是否支持虚拟化:

```
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl stop firewalld
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl stop iptables
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl disable firewalld
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl disable iptables
[root@localhost ~]# getenforce
Disabled
[root@localhost ~]# grep -Ei 'vmx|svm' /proc/cpuinfo
```

如果有过滤出vmx或svm关键字就代表支持虚拟化,vmx是Intel的CPU,svm是AMD的CPU。

然后格式化新磁盘,挂载到/kvm_data,当然这个路径可以自定义,我这里使用的是/kvm_data。

```
[root@localhost ~]# fdisk -l |grep Disk
Disk /dev/sdb: 53.7 GB, 53687091200 bytes, 104857600 sectors
Disk /dev/sda: 21.5 GB, 21474836480 bytes, 41943040 sectors
Disk label type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x000f0eb3
Disk /dev/mapper/centos-root: 19.8 GB, 19826475008 bytes, 38723584 sectors
Disk /dev/mapper/centos-swap: 1073 MB, 1073741824 bytes, 2097152 sectors
[root@localhost ~]# mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdb # 会有询问,输入y即可
[root@localhost ~]# blkid /dev/sdb # 检查是否已格式化
/dev/sdb: UUID="5a7cf162-f8f3-4d02-ad72-17bde010efc8" TYPE="ext4"
[root@localhost ~]# mkdir/kvm_data # 创建挂载目录
[root@localhost ~]# mount /dev/sdb /kvm_data # 将新磁盘挂载到/kvm_data目录下
[root@localhost ~]# vim /etc/fstab # 配置开机时挂载
/dev/sdb
                /kvm_data
                               ext4
                                        defaults
                                                        0 0
```



最后就是安装kvm:

[root@localhost ~]# yum install -y virt-* libvirt bridge-utils qemu-img

配置网卡

安装完KVM之后,需要配置一下网卡,增加一个桥接网卡:

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/
[root@localhost /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts]# cp ifcfg-eno16777728 ifcfg-br0 # 拷贝当前的网卡文件
[root@localhost /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts]# vim ifcfg-eno16777728 # 修改文件内容如下
TYPE=Ethernet
BOOTPROTO=dhcp
DEFROUTE=yes
PEERDNS=ves
PEERROUTES=yes
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=no
IPV6INIT=yes
IPV6_AUTOCONF=yes
IPV6_DEFROUTE=yes
IPV6_PEERDNS=yes
IPV6_PEERROUTES=yes
IPV6 FAILURE FATAL=no
NAME=eno16777728
DEVICE=eno16777728
ONBOOT=ves
```



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```
BOOTPROTO=dhcp
DEFROUTE=yes
PEERDNS=yes
PEERROUTES=yes
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=no
IPV6INIT=yes
IPV6_AUTOCONF=yes
IPV6_DEFROUTE=yes
IPV6_PEERDNS=yes
IPV6_PEERROUTES=yes
IPV6_FAILURE_FATAL=no
NAME=br0
DEVICE=br0
ONBOOT=yes
```

[root@localhost /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts]# systematl restart network # 重启服务

重启完服务后,执行ifconfig命令可以看到此时eno16777728网卡的IP到br0网卡上了,这样我们的网卡就配置完成了:

```
[root@localhost /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts]#ifconfig
br0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
       inet 192.168.77.130 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.77.255
       inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fef1:912c prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
       ether 00:0c:29:f1:91:2c txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 51 bytes 8341 (8.1 KiB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 27 bytes 2710 (2.6 KiB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
eno16777728: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
       ether 00:0c:29:f1:91:2c txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 147615 bytes 168580073 (160.7 MiB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 8 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 45008 bytes 3866579 (3.6 MiB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
       inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
       inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
       loop txqueuelen 0 (Local Loopback)
       RX packets 2459 bytes 1125227 (1.0 MiB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 2459 bytes 1125227 (1.0 MiB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
[root@localhost /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts]#
```



接下来我们就可以启动KVM的服务了:

```
[root@localhost ~]# Ismod | grep kvm # 检查KVM模块是否加载
                   162153 0
                   525259 1 kvm_intel
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl start libvirtd # 启动libvirtd服务
[root@localhost ~]#ps aux |grep libvirtd # 检查服务进程
         5744 2.2 0.1 614840 14120 ?
                                         Ssl 23:02 0:00 /usr/sbin/libvirtd
         5872 0.0 0.0 112664 964 pts/1
                                           R+ 23:02 0:00 grep --color=auto libvirtd
[root@localhost ~]# brctl show # 可以看到两个网卡
bridge name bridge id STP enabled interfaces
br0 8000.000c29f1912c no eno16777728 #我们配置的桥接网卡
virbr0
         8000.525400240b50 yes
                                 virbr0-nic #NAT模式的网卡
[root@localhost ~]#
```

创建虚拟机安装CentOS7

将服务成功启动后,我们就可以使用KVM安装虚拟机了,首先需要准备一个操作系统的镜像文件,我这里用的是CentOS7的镜像文件:

[root@localhost ~]# cd /tmp/

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使用命令行安装这个CentOS7镜像文件:

[root@localhost ~]# virt-install --name=study01 --memory=512,maxmemory=1024 --vcpus=1,maxvcpus=2 --os-ty

命令说明:

- --name 指定虚拟机的名称
- --memory 指定分配给虚拟机的内存资源大小
- maxmemory 指定可调节的最大内存资源大小,因为KVM支持热调整虚拟机的资源
- --vcpus 指定分配给虚拟机的CPU核心数量
- maxvcpus 指定可调节的最大CPU核心数量
- --os-type 指定虚拟机安装的操作系统类型
- --os-variant 指定系统的发行版本
- --location 指定ISO镜像文件所在的路径,支持使用网络资源路径,也就是说可以使用URL
- --disk path 指定虚拟硬盘所存放的路径及名称, size 则是指定该硬盘的可用大小,单位是G
- --bridge 指定使用哪一个桥接网卡, 也就是说使用桥接的网络模式
- --graphics 指定是否开启图形
- --console 定义终端的属性, target_type 则是定义终端的类型
- --extra-args 定义终端额外的参数

开始安装后,正常的情况下会进入到这样一个界面:

```
Starting installer, one moment... anaconda 21.48.22.56-1 for CentOS 7 started.
 * installation log files are stored in /tmp during the installation* shell is available on TTY2
* when reporting a bug add logs from /tmp as separate text/plain attachments 15:49:19 Not asking for VNC because we don't have a network
Installation
 1) [x] Language settings
                                                 2) [!] Timezone settings
         (English (United States))
                                                         (Timezone is not set.)
         Installation source
                                                         Software selection
         (Processing...)
                                                         (Processing...)
 5) [!] Installation Destination
                                                 6) [x1 Kdump
         (No disks selected)
                                                         (Kdump is enabled)
                                                 8) [!] Root password
    [ ] Network configuration
          (Not connected)
                                                         (Password is not set.)
    [!] User creation
         (No user will be created)
  Please make your choice from above ['q' to quit | 'b' to begin installation |
   'r' to refresh]:
[anaconda] 1:main* 2:shell 3:log 4:storage-lo> Switch tab: Alt+Tab | Help: F1
```



这是让你配置语言、时区、安装源、网络、密码等信息,就和我们在VMware里安装CentOS虚拟机是一样的,只不过这个是命令行形式,而VMware里是图形界面罢了。

首先设置语言,按数字1,回车进入以下界面:

5)	Asturian	29)	Indonesian	52)	Romanian
6)	Belarusian	30)	Icelandic	53)	Russian
7)	Bulgarian	31)	Italian	54)	Sinhala
8)	Bengali	32)	Japanese	55)	Slovak
9)	Bosnian	33)	Georgian	56)	Slovenian
10)	Catalan	34)	Kazakh	57)	Albanian
11)	Czech	35)	Kannada	58)	Serbian
12)	Welsh	36)	Korean	59)	Swedish
13)	Danish	37)	Lithuanian	60)	Tamil
14)	German	38)	Latvian	61)	Telugu
15)	Greek	39)	Maithili	62)	Tajik
16)	English	40)	Macedonian	63)	Thai
17)	Spanish	41)	Malayalam	64)	Turkish
18)	Estonian	42)	Marathi	65)	Ukrainian
19)	Basque	43)	Malay	66)	Urdu
20)	Persian	44)	Norwegian Bokmål	67)	Vietnamese
21)	Finnish	45)	Nepali	68)	Chinese
22)	French	46)	Dutch	69)	Zulu
Pres	s ENTER to continue				
23)	Galician	47)	Northern Sotho		
24)	Gujarati				
Plea	se select language su	pport	to install.		

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例如我要选Chinese就按数字68并回车即可,回车之后会让你选择是中文简体还是繁体,也是按下相应的数字并回车即可:

```
Finnish
                             Nepali
                                                      Chinese
   French
                             Dutch
                                                      Zulu
Press ENTER to continue
23) Galician
24) Gujarati
                        47) Northern Sotho
Please select language support to install.
[b to return to language list, c to continue, q to quit]: 68
______
Language settings
Available locales
1) Simplified Chinese
                             Traditional Chinese
                                                  4) Simplified Chinese
                              (Hong Kong)
    (China)
                                                      (Singapore)
    Traditional Chinese
     (Republic of China
Please select language support to install.
[b to return to language list, c to continue, q to quit]: 1
[anaconda] 1:main* 2:shell 3:log 4:storage-lo> Switch tab: Alt+Tab | Help: F1
```

配置完成之后又会再次回到配置界面,这次我们来设置时区:

```
_____
Installation
1) [x] Language settings
                                      2) [!] Timezone settings
       (Simplified Chinese (China))
                                             (Timezone is not set.)
                                      4) [!] Software selection
3) [x] Installation source
       (Local media)
                                             (Minimal Install)
5) [!] Installation Destination
                                      6) [x] Kdump
       (No disks selected)
                                             (Kdump is enabled)
7) [ ] Network configuration
                                      8) [!] Root password
       (Not connected)
                                             (Password is not set.)
9) [!] User creation
       (No user will be created)
 Please make your choice from above ['q' to quit | 'b' to begin installation |
  'r' to refresh]: 2<mark>. <</mark>
[anaconda] 1:main* 2:shell 3:log 4:storage-lo> Switch tab: Alt+Tab | Help:rf1
```



```
Kathmandu
     Baghdad
                                                              Seoul
     Bahrain
                                  Khandyga
                                                              Shanghai
10)
     Baku
                            37)
                                  Kolkata
                                                         63)
                                                              Singapore
                                  Krasnoyarsk
                                                              Srednekolymsk
     Bangkok
                                                         64)
11)
                                  Kuala Lumpur
                                                              Taipei
12)
     Beirut
     Bishkek
                            40)
                                  Kuching
                                                              Tashkent
13)
                                                         66)
                                  Kuwait
                                                              Tbilisi
14)
     Brunei
                                                         67)
15)
     Chita
                                  Macau
                                                         68)
                                                              Tehran
16)
     Choibalsan
                            43)
                                  Magadan
                                                         691
                                                              Thimphu
17)
     Colombo
                            44)
                                  Makassar
                                                         70)
                                                              Tokyo
18)
     Damascus
                                  Manila
                                                              Ulaanbaatar
19)
     Dhaka
                                  Muscat
                                                         72)
                                                              Urumqi
20)
     Dili
                            47)
                                  Nicosia
                                                              Ust-Nera
                                                         74)
21)
     Dubai
                                  Novokuznetsk
                                                              Vientiane
     Dushanbe
                            491
                                 Novosibirsk
                                                              Vladivostok
221
Press ENTER to continue
                            501
                                  0ms k
     Gaza
                                                              Yakutsk
24)
                                                              Yekaterinburg
     Hebron
                                  Oral
     Ho_Chi_Minh
                                  Phnom Penh
25)
                                                         78)
                                                              Yerevan
26)
     Hong_Kong
                                 Pontianak
     Hovd
Please select the timezone.
```



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设置系统安装盘:

```
Installation
1) [x] Language settings
                                  2) [x] Timezone settings
      (Simplified Chinese (China))
                                         (Asia/Shanghai timezone)
                                  4) [x] Software selection (Minimal Install)
3) [x] Installation source
       (Local media)
5) [!] Installation Destination
                                  6) [x] Kdump
      (No disks selected)
                                         (Kdump is enabled)
7) [ ] Network configuration
                                  8) [!] Root password
      (Not connected)
                                        (Password is not set.)
9) [!] User creation
      (No user will be created)
 Please make your choice from above ['q' to quit | 'b' to begin installation |
 'r' to refresh]: 5<mark>|</mark> <
[anaconda] 1:main* 2:shell 3:log 4:storage-lo> Switch tab: Alt+Tab | Help: F1
```

```
Autopartitioning Options

[] 1) Replace Existing Linux system(s)

[x] 2) Use All Space 默认选中的会有一个 x

[] 3) Use Free Space

Installation requires partitioning of your hard drive. Select what space to use for the install target.

Please make your choice from above ['q' to quit | 'c' to continue | 'r' to refresh]: c 继续即可

[anaconda] 1:main* 2:shell 3:log 4:storage-lo> Switch tab: Alt+Tab | 過過程度
```



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设置root用户的密码:

```
Installation

    [x] Language settings

                                      2) [x] Timezone settings
       (Simplified Chinese (China))
                                            (Asia/Shanghai timezone)
3) [x] Installation source
                                      4) [x] Software selection
       (Local media)
                                            (Minimal Install)
5) [x] Installation Destination
                                     6) [x] Kdump
                                            (Kdump is enabled)
       (Automatic partitioning selecte
                                     8) [!] Root password
 7) [ ] Network configuration
                                         (Password is not set.)
       (Not connected)
9) [!] User creation
       (No user will be created)
 Please make your choice from above ['q' to quit | 'b' to begin installation |
  'r' to refresh]: 8 🔹
  _______
Please select new root password. You will have to type it twice.
Password: #
Password (confirm): 再次输入密码
```





最后开始安装系统:

```
______
Installation

    [x] Language settings

                                      2) [x] Timezone settings
       (Simplified Chinese (China))
                                             (Asia/Shanghai timezone)
3) [x] Installation source
                                      4) [x] Software selection
                                             (Minimal Install)
       (Local media)
5) [x] Installation Destination
                                      6) [x] Kdump
                                             (Kdump is enabled)
       (Automatic partitioning selecte
                                      8) [x] Root password
       d)
 7) [ ] Network configuration
                                             (Password is set.)
       (Not connected)
 9) [ ] User creation
       (No user will be created)
 Please make your choice from above ['q' to quit | 'b' to begin installation |
 'r' to refresh]: b
[anaconda] 1:main* 2:shell  3:log  4:storage-lo> Switch tab: Alt+Tab | പ്ലിതുറില്ല
```

安装完成之后就会停止在以下这个界面,按一下回车即可,这时就会重启安装完的系统:

```
Installing iwl5150-firmware (290/291)
Installing iwl100-firmware (291/291)
Performing post-installation setup tasks
Installing boot loader
.
Performing post-installation setup tasks
.

Configuring installed system
.
Writing network configuration
.
Creating users
.
Configuring addons
.
Generating initramfs
.
Wunning post-installation scripts
.
Use of this product is subject to the license agreement found at /usr/share/centos-release/EULA

Installation complete. Press return to quit
[anaconda] 1:main* 2:shell 3:log 4:storage-lo> Switch tab: Alt+Tab | Help: F1
```



虚拟机管理

重启成功之后就会入到登录界面,可以看到我这里是成功登录的:

这时我们是处于一个虚拟终端的,因为安装了虚拟机,如果要退出来的话,应该说是切出来,按 Ctrl +]即可。

切出虚拟机后,可以看到/kvm_data/目录下多了一个虚拟机的磁盘目录:

```
[root@localhost ~]#/s/kvm_data/
lost+found study01.img
[root@localhost ~]#
```

查看KVM进程:

[root@localhost ~]# ps axu | grep kvm 880 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? Mar07 0:00 [kvm-irqfd-clean] 6528 6.9 9.1 1568008 734216 ? Sl 00:15 0:40 /usr/libexec/qemu-kvm -name aemu root 6534 0.0 0.0 0 0? S 00:15 0:00 [kvm-pit/6528] 6687 0.0 0.0 112668 960 pts/1 00:25 0:00 grep --color=auto kvm root S+

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使用以下命令可以列出当前有多少个虚拟机,以及其状态:

以上这个命令无法列出关机状态的虚拟机,需要列出关机状态的虚拟机需要加多一个--all参数:

查看虚拟机配置文件:

```
[root@localhost ~]#/s/etc/libvirt/qemu/
networks study@1.xml
[root@localhost ~]#/s/etc/libvirt/qemu/networks/
autostart default.xml
[root@localhost ~]#/s/etc/libvirt/qemu/networks/autostart/
default.xml
[root@localhost ~]#
```

以下介绍一下管理虚拟机的一些常用命令:

```
[root@localhost ~]# virsh console study01 # 进入指定的虚拟机,进入的时候还需要按一下回车
[root@localhost ~]# virsh start study01 # 启动虚拟机
[root@localhost ~]# virsh shutdown study01 # 关闭虚拟机
[root@localhost ~]# virsh destroy study01 # 强制停止虚拟机
[root@localhost ~]# virsh undefine study01 # 彻底销毁虚拟机,会删除虚拟机配置文件,但不会删除虚拟磁盘
[root@localhost ~]# virsh autostart study01 # 设置宿主机开机时该虚拟机也开机
[root@localhost ~]# virsh autostart --disable study01 # 解除开机启动
[root@localhost ~]# virsh suspend study01 # 按复挂起的虚拟机
```



进入到刚刚安装的虚拟机里配置一下IP:

```
[root@localhost ~]# virsh console study01
Connected to domain study01
Escape character is ^]
[root@localhost ~]#ip addr # 此时还没有能联网的IP
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN
   link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
   inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP qlen 1000
    link/ether 52:54:00:65:d3:3f brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
[root@localhost ~]#dhclient eth0 # 获取IP地址
[root@localhost ~]# ip addr # 此时可以看到已经有IP地址了
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN
   link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP qlen 1000
    link/ether 52:54:00:65:d3:3f brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.77.140/24 brd 192.168.77.255 scope global dynamic eth0
      valid_lft 1793sec preferred_lft 1793sec
    inet6 fe80::5054:ff:fe65:d33f/64 scope link
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

[root@localhost ~]# yum install -y net-tools # 获取到IP能联网后安装网络管理工具

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```
inet6 fe80::5054:ff:fe65:d33f prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
ether 52:54:00:65:d3:3f txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 4404 bytes 13614102 (12.9 MiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 2480 bytes 139445 (136.1 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536

inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0

inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>

loop txqueuelen 0 (Local Loopback)

RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)

RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0

TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)

TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

[root@localhost ~]#

8

[root@localhost ~]# cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/

[root@localhost network-scripts]# vi ifcfg-eth0 # 修改ONBOOT的值为yes ONBOOT=yes

[root@localhost network-scripts]# systemctl restart network # 重启网卡服务

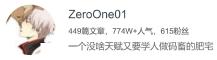
以上我们就完成了虚拟机的安装以及配置虚拟机的IP,这时就可以像往常一样使用这台虚拟机了。

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KVM 虚拟机 CentOS7 容器/虚拟化

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4条评论 按时间正序 按时间倒序



小北疯

1楼 2018-03-19 16:48:17

有点儿麻烦啊,比起vmware繁琐多了。



张糍粑

2楼 2018-07-12 20:09:01

讲的非常详细,而且比较准确,非常感谢。



dangwg888

0+* 0040 44 44 40.F0.07

8 6 4 分享



关注

不同的是, 类似于图形界面的选择性的, 而且, 选到磁盘配置这一块开始卡住, 无反应



Ixcalrer

4楼 2019-05-30 14:20:05

第一次接触kvm,按楼主的学了半天,学会了,给lz个么么哒!!!有一点就是在配置网卡的时候ifcfg-eno16777728和ifcfg-br0里面两个文件都应该是有个HWADDR=c2:93:1c:53:9a:34需要加一下,其他没问题;原因是增加一块网卡后,不添加这个HWADDR=不会把IP分配到ifcfg-br0上面。我没添加,搞了一会儿~~~。HWADDR可以用ip addr 查得到

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